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Sunday, Sept. 3rd, 1876.
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The People's Press

VOL. XXIV. SALEM, N. C., NOVEMBER 16, 1876. NO. 46.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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" " three months,..... 75

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

THE MASSACRE OF THE ALAMO.

The recent death of Santa Anna recalls to mind the early struggles of the infant republic of Texas, when her Houstons, her Crocketts, her Lamars, her Travises and her Burnets were battling against fearful odds for the liberty and independence of the young American settlement. Under the leadership these gallant men, fifty thousand Texans, without organization, without a regular army, navy, national credit, or even national recognition, carried on a war with eight millions of people, possessing almost unlimited control of men, money and material, and commanded by able leaders, with Santa Anna at their head. The war was long, and many times doubtful, presenting many instances of heroic effort, brilliant triumph and glorious martyrdom. The brutal, cowardly murder of Col. Fannin's command, the victory of San Jacinto and the massacre of the Alamo constituted thrilling chapters in the record of the republic's achievements. Few of these incidents possess a more tragical interest than the event known as the "Massacre of the Alamo." The details, however, of this bloody catastrophe are meagre and unsatisfactory. Two of the ill-fated garrison only survived the horrors of the massacre, and their narratives, with the reluctant admission made by the Mexican butchers, are all that has come down to us to give the story of the brave men's martyrdom. It was the aim of the Mexican tyrant to place the seal of death upon the lips of his unhappy captives, fully intending that not one should live to tell the bloody story.

In January, 1836, Santa Anna, with a large army, commenced the invasion of the territory of the rebellious State. The little settlement called the volunteers hastily together to meet the threatened danger. Col. Travis, with a detachment of picked men, was sent forward to the town of San Antonio to watch the movements and retard the advance of the enemy. The Colonel had just arrived at his post and disposed his men for the night, when his pickets were violently attacked by the Mexicans and driven in.

A brief reconnoissance convinced Col. Travis that his enemy was vastly superior in numbers, and he accordingly withdrew his little force into a strong stone building in the outskirts of the town, known as the Alamo. This building was constructed by the Jesuits, to serve the double purpose of a fort and church, and was exceedingly well calculated for an obstinate defense. Its walls were of stone, 190 feet long and 120 feet wide, and fourteen small pieces of artillery defended its approaches. The place was supplied with water by two aqueducts which led from the San Antonio river to the interior of the works.

It was in this inclosure that Colonel Travis withdrew his little army and awaited the Mexican attack. In the meantime the men were employed in strengthening the fortification, throwing up new works, and practicing the artillery, which was so successful that the guns obtained a perfect range of every foot of ground commanded by their guns.

Colonel Travis, however, felt the insufficiency in numbers, and resolved to call for aid. He therefore prepared a stirring appeal, which a trusty scout carried safely through the Mexican lines and published in American newspapers.

In the meantime the Mexican army drew three lines of investment closer around the little fort. Fresh troops were pouring into his camps, new batteries sprung up in every direction, and a cordon of offensive works nearly encircled the doomed garrison. The bombardment was constant, and grew more furious every hour as batteries multiplied and new guns were placed in position.

Travis contined to send scouts through the enemy's line with the address, and on the morning of the first of March, Captain John W. Smith, with thirty-two men, cut his way through the Mexican lines and joined the garrison, which increased the effective force to one hundred and eighty men.

Day after day, without an hour's cessation, the Mexican artillery thundered upon the little fort. An assault was daily threatened, and the little garrison was kept constantly under arms, ready to repel any attack, and the exposure told fearfully upon their strength. Soon the stoutest heart began to realize that defeat and destruction were inevitable. The Mexicans had hoisted the black flag as an assurance that no quarter would be given, but not a man quailed, each resolving to die as became a Texan patriot.

On the fifth of March Colonel Travis addressed a last appeal to the country, and sent it through the Mexican lines under cover of the darkness. He said:

"I am still here in as fine spirits as could be expected, with one hundred and eighty men. I have held the place ten days against more than thirty times our number, and I will continue to hold it until I get relief from my countrymen, or will perish in the defense. The black flag which is borne by the enemy gives token that the fight is to be one of extermination against rebels."

The address had been prepared early in the evening, approved by all the officers, a number of copies made, and one of the most skillful riders in the command had volunteered to carry it through the enemy's lines. The night was dark, and a thrilling storm of rain and sleet was falling, when the courier mounted, and gave the parting words to his comrades, Colonel Travis standing beside him, with folded arms, looking steadily to the right, where the long lines of Mexican camp-fires blazed in the darkness.

"Good-bye!" cried the messenger, as he pressed the flanks of his horse, and bounded away.

"Wait a moment!" cried Colonel Travis, suddenly awaking from his reverie. "Wait a moment! I want to send one more letter."

He sat down and rapidly wrote a brief letter to an intimate friend, setting forth their desperate condition, the danger of massacre, and closed with this message:

"Take care of my little boy. If the country is saved and I survive the present peril, I may yet make him a splendid fortune; but if the country should be lost and I should perish, he will have nothing left but the proud recollection that he is the son of a man who died for his country.

These were the last words ever written by the gallant colonel, and the letter was for many years cherished by the orphaned boy as one of the most valued relics of his lamented parent.

Meanwhile the bombardment was progressing but slowly, and the Mexicans grew impatient. Their overwhelming strength, the weakness and exhaustion of the garrison, and their greed for speedy revenge, prompted an immediate assault, and Sunday, March 6th, 1836, was chosen as the day for carrying the purpose into execution.

The unusual activity in the Mexican camp attracted the attention of Col. Travis at an early hour in the morning, and he at once concluded that an assault was intended.

The little garrison was stationed in the most advantageous manner possible, and the colonel delivered a stirring address, exhorting them all to do their duty, and die as became a people worthy to be free.

The men responded with cheers, and held a hurried consultation, at which it was unanimously agreed to fight to the last man, and when no further resistance was possible, it was agreed that the survivor should fire the magazine and all perish together.

At sunrise the enemy swarmed out from behind their works, and the long lines of assault formed almost within musket range of the walls of the Alamo, and completely enveloping the fortification. The cavalry was formed in the rear of the infantry, with drawn sabers, and orders to cut down all who faltered in the advance. Under cover of a heavy fire from their batteries, the dark columns moved forward to the assault—four thousand against one hundred and eighty!

On, on, came the dark lines, a steady fire of musketry flashing from their ranks; but the silence of death reigned within the Alamo. Ammunition was scarce, and the brave defenders were instructed to waste few shots; but when the enemy came within easy range, the artillery, charged to the muzzle with grape, opened upon them, and the unerring rifles of the Texans poured a torrent of bullets into the midst of the advancing troops. These murderous discharges tore through their ranks, sweeping down whole companies at every discharge.

The dead encumbered the path of the advancing column, but urged on by the remorseless cavalry behind, the bleeding lines stumbled over dead and dying, and reached the very foot of the walls. But the nearer they came, the more deadly became the effect of the Texan fire, and the slaughter increased, until, despite the cavalry in their rear, they broke and fled in confusion to their camps.

Santa Anna now hastened to the field in person, reformed the beaten columns, and they were again driven forward, only to be again hurled back with frightful slaughter.

As the storming column fell back, the exhausted Texans ceased their fire, and for some minutes a painful silence rested on the bloody field, broken only by the moans of the wounded men, who lay thick upon the ground without, over which the assailing column had passed.

It was fondly hoped by the besieged garrison that the fiercest of the struggle was over, but they were disappointed. The voice of command was soon heard from the Mexican lines, officers were seen hurrying to and fro, gathering the remnants of their beaten regiments, and the nearly exhausted garrison prepared for a final struggle.

Success was almost hopeless. The excitement and exertion had left them weak and prostrated, several of their best men had fallen, and but a few rounds of ammunition remained. But their firmness was unshaken. They removed the dead, provided as best they could for the wounded, and then renewed their pledge to stand by each other to the last, and never surrender while a single defender remained.

On came the dark lines of the enemy, driven forward as before by the remorseless cavalry and the threats and entreaties of their officers.

It was the third and final assault. They struggled through the same storm of bullets, only less severe, as the number of brave men had been sadly reduced; but the yawning gaps were quickly closed up, the living pressed forward to fill the places of the dead, and the terrible column swept to the very foot of the wall.

With a shout of exultation, fuller of vengeful hate than the whoop of an American savage, they planted the scaling ladders, and, maddended with excitement and frenzy, swarmed over the fortifications upon the struggling patriots, and commenced the butchery.

There was no giving way, no steps backward, no cry for quarter. Though as one to ten, they continued the fight with clubbed muskets, and died shouting for Texas. The brave Colonel Travis was almost the first to fall after an entrance was effected. "God save my country, and bless my boy," were the last words he uttered.

The death work was rapid, and in five minutes scarcely a dozen Texans were left alive.—Seeing this, Major Evans hastened with a lighted torch to fire the magazine as had been previously arranged. He reached the spot, and was on the point of applying the torch, when he was riddled with bullets. The half dozen who now remained were overpowered, disarmed, and the capture of the Alamo was complete.

The bound captives were carried into the presence of Santa Anna, who heaped upon them every conceivable insult, and finally ordered them to be taken outside the camp and murdered. Among the prisoners was the celebrated David Crockett, who was captured with his celebrated rifle, "Betsey," which had been the gift of a club of Philadelphia.

The order was brutally executed, and Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Lieutenant Dickinson, one of the officers, her infant child, a servant of Colonel Travers, and two Mexican women who were employed by the garrison, were all who remained of the one hundred and eighty who had fought so gallantly for Texan liberty. But they were not unavenged, for before the walls lay the bodies of five hundred and twenty of the enemy, while eight hundred and fifty more lay wounded in their camps.

Thus fell the Alamo. In two hours from the first signal of assault, all was over. It was Santa Anna's last triumph over Texas, for in less than two months General Houston won the battle of San Jacinto, and the Mexican butcher came a trembling captive into the patriot camp to beg for the prolongation of a life his crimes had many times forfeited.

In the churchyard at San Antonio is a plain small granite stone, erected by private parties, bearing the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of those who fell at the massacre of the Alamo."

From the Syracuse News.

A SINGULAR STORY.

A BROTHER JUST ESCAPES MARRYING HIS SISTER.

The strange incidents related in the following sketch are vouched for as strictly true by a gentleman who arrived at New York on the steamship Rotterdam, of the Rotterdam and Antwerp line, on Wednesday, of last week.

The vessel left Rotterdam on the 7th of August, and among the passengers in the cabin were a man apparently thirty-five years of age, named James N. Van Seller, and a young lady, apparently fifteen years younger, named Maria Reuter. From the time of leaving port the two mentioned attracted much attention, the man for his graceful bearing and handsome looks, and the young lady for her beauty, of such a type that the gentlemen, in talking about her, styled her "the Madonna."

The ship had not skimmed over the dark blue waters more than two days, when the conduct of the two excited the curiosity of the passengers to a still greater degree. They sat separate at the table, and never while at meals evinced by look or word that they were acquainted. But in the morning, even before the sun had reared its crest out of the bosom of the ocean and long after he had sunk beneath the waves, the objects of so much curiosity could be seen engaged in conversation in such a manner as left no doubt of their being man and wife, or lovers shortly to be married. But why the necessity of acting so strangely to each other when in company? The female occupants of the cabin were on nettles, and determined to solve the mystery. Rumors prejudicial to the fame of "the Madonna" were whispered from ear to ear, and they soon reached the ears of the young man.

He was indignant, but spared the young lady the recital, and, in order to save them from future annoyance, he told the writer's informant that he was engaged to be married, and that his intended bride thought there would be something so romantic about a marriage in mid-ocean that he acceded to her wish. Their acting in the cabin was so that when the time arrived for their marriage, they all, as his intended said, might enjoy a genuine surprise.

The sixth day out from port was set down as the time for the auspicious event, and the ladies in the cabin were wild with excitement. On the evening preceding the marriage, as the sun was dipping its lower edge into the western horizon, the passengers on deck were startled by a loud shriek from the after part of the hurricane deck, rushed to the spot from whence the sound proceeded, and saw Miss Reuter stretched on the floor, while at a short distance her lover leaned against the gunwale, his face ashy pale, while upon its every lineament was depicted an agony that a man can feel but once in his lifetime.

What dire discovery led to such a sublimation of sorrow? What upas tree, with its malignant breath had poisoned the atmosphere of love that they but a few moments before had breathed? There stood the groom of to-morrow, speechless and motionless, and the head of his intended bride, instead of being nestled in his arms, lay where it had fallen—upon the deck.

The passengers, on seeing the sad and strange sight, were amazed, and wondered that her lover, whose agony was so apparent, did not approach the prostrate form. But the reason would be made apparent soon enough, and their hearts would bleed for a grief that had no hope, for a blank despair that can never this side of eternity be irradiated with one gleam of sunshine.

The young lady was at once removed to her cabin, and was attended by the ship surgeon, but it was long before she was restored to consciousness. Her intended husband was finally induced to enter the cabin, but his presence brought on a paroxysm of weeping, which threatened the young lady's life, and he at once withdrew. A few days after the strange events related had occurred, Mr. Van Seller related to the writer's informant circumstances which fully explained the cause of the preceding events.

When a boy of ten, he ran away from his parents, who were residing in the city of Amsterdam, and found employment as a cabin boy on a ship bound for Java. For five years he sailed to different parts of the world, and had accumulated a considerable sum of money. He concluded, finally, to visit his parents; but on arriving at Amsterdam he heard that his father was dead, and that his mother had again married and removed to a different part of the country. On hearing this, he decided at once to ship again, and since then has sailed all over the world. Ten years ago he engaged in business in a Western town and became rich. Two months ago he revisited Europe, and in the city of Rotterdam met with Miss Reuter, who had been engaged as governess. A mutual feeling of respect ended in love, and his proposal of marriage was accepted. She said her parents were dead, and she had no one to consult in relation to any step she took in life. He desired the marriage to take place before leaving, but providentially, the romantic girl wished it to be at sea, which delay, grievous as the results were, saved them from a fate much worse than death. On the evening previous to their intended marriage Miss Reuter spoke of her mother as having once lived in Amsterdam, and that she had been married twice. This fell upon his ear as the knell of fate, the name of his father, the circumstances of her half-brother running away to sea when he was ten years of age, his reported death by drowning on the coast of France, and the strange coincidence of his and her lost brother's name being the same. Not noticing the intense agony depicted on his face, she drew forth a locket, and their mother's portrait was displayed before them. With a voice sounding as if from the grave, he grasped her by the arm and said: "My God, you are my sister, my own mother's daughter!" She gave one wild, incredulous look into his face, and then fell fainting upon the deck.

The voyage was a long one, occupying nineteen days, and before its termination the young lady was able to go on the deck. She was, however, but the shadow of her former self, and her restless, vacant look showed that her mind did not pass through the fearful ordeal unscathed.

Together they concluded it was better to place the ocean between them, and in a few days the unfortunate lady will return to her native Holland. Her brother has made her a liberal allowance, which will always keep her in easy circumstances, and however bitterly they may regret their unlucky fate, they cannot but be thankful that their brief acquaintance ended as it did.

Character of our Public Men.

BY J. L. M. CURRY, LL D.

The ballot-box is largely the exponent of American opinions, morals and civilization.—However plausible may be the excuses for freaks of the populace, we cannot habitually go behind the ballot-box, nor fail to recognize its voice as the legitimate interpreter of American sentiment and conscience. If drunkards, libertines, speculators, are the popular favorites, men cannot excuse their support of such on the plea of party necessity or party obligation. Public men are, in great degree, the conscience of the country. Foreign nations judge us, and rightly, by the character and reputation of our public men; and as true patriots we are vitally interested in having capable and honest officials, and in protecting their good names.

Such are the excesses of partisan strife and the unhealthfulness of public sentiment in this country, that any man, as soon as he aspires to public office, is liable to have his character maligned and traduced. No one need look for exemption from personal calumny. To be a political opponent is sufficient to awaken animosity and to justify the most libelous attacks.—Men whose lives have been unimpeachable, and who have been honored by those who know them best, as soon as they become candidates, are defamed and vilified, and billingsgate is exhausted in the effort to debase and degrade. Both of the nominees for the presidency are held up to popular contempt, and I have seen, in newspapers, such epithets as "liar," "perjurer," "thief," applied to them. A visitor to the Centennial, from Europe, might well suspect that two vilest criminals on the continent had been selected by their political friends as the fittest men for the highest office in the republic.

Universal eligibility to office is the theory of our political institutions. We boast that the accidents of birth or occupation are no bar to the presidency. We stimulate youthful ambition by the possibility of reaching the highest honors. It must be prejudicial to the good fame and to the welfare, if not to the perpetuity, of our free institutions, when to seek or to hold office opens the flood gates of slander,—when age and character and inflexible honesty and the highest courage are no protection against partisan vindictiveness—when one who has served his country faithfully is no more secure from infamous charges than one who has violated every precept of the decalogue.

It behooves christian men and sincere patriots to set themselves against this more fatal practice in electioneering contests. This wholesale libeling is corrupting to youth, is discouraging to the honest discharge of official duties, tends to keep the most meritorious from aspiring to public positions, brings discredit upon republican institutions, and perils their existence.—Men who fear not God cannot be relied on to respect the characters of their fellow-men; atheists and ribald blasphemers may play at foot-ball with the reputations of those who have won esteem by conscientious lives, but christian men should rebuke and correct such injustice and licentiousness.

Character is rather a sum of qualities than something external. It is slow of growth and invaluable as a possession. We habitually urge our pupils and children to toil for good character. Truthfulness and integrity are essential elements. Its possession raises most favorable presumptions. It is a shame that a candidate should be deprived, in a moment, of all it involves.

The World's Fair at Philadelphia fills every true American with just pride. Our display of material resources is most wonderful. Our progress in agriculture, in manufacture, in art, etc., during the last century excites surprise among the most thoughtful. Our glory is rather in our government, in our civilization, in our schools, and colleges, and churches, than in mere material. Our life is in the character of our citizens. If we make good character worthless in its influence, if we accustom our people to associate dishonesty, duplicity, trickery, with public offices, if we sap the foundations of private morality by discriminating betwixt public and private virtue, if we train our youth by false standards of right and duty, Ichabod may as well be written at once on the walls of federal and state capitols, for we are unworthy of the sacred trust committed to our hands.—*Sunday School Times.*

We correct ourselves many times better by sight of evil than by good example; and it is well to accustom ourselves to profit by evil which is so common, in the place of good which is so rare.—*Pascal.*

Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can, and common sufferings are stronger links than common joys.

Flowers are the alphabet of angels, whereby they write on hills and fields mysterious truths.

There is no one who has not some cherished romance which gives an image of fancy to his life.

Valuable Dogs.

According to one of the oldest dog fanciers in New York, the rarest and most valuable dogs in that city are full-blooded bloodhounds and bull-dogs. Deerhounds—thin, long, and rough-haired dogs—are also scarce, and are worth, when full-grown, from $100 to $200 apiece.—Foxhounds are worth from $20 to $50, harriers from $20 to $30, greyhounds from $15 to $25, German beagles from $10 to $20. Italian greyhounds, which were the first pet dogs ladies had in this country were at one time worth as high as $10 apiece, but, having gone out of fashion, sell for much less. At present the greatest demand is for Gordon setters, a breed of dogs which comes from the kennels of the Duke of Gordon, in Scotland, and when of proper color—pure black-and-tan—bring from $100 to $500. Next to them come the red Irish setters, which sell for $50 apiece, and the English orange and white, which are quoted somewhat cheaper. Spaniels are not so fashionable as setters, and sell at a low figure. The Clumber, or land spaniels, sell from $25 to $50 apiece, the brown water spaniel at $15 apiece. Cocker spaniels sometimes bring as high as $60, and King Charles spaniels as high as $200. Pointers are not favorites in this country, for forests are too thick for them and the brush tears their skins, which are not coated as heavily as the setters or cockers. The doubled-nosed or Spanish pointers are worth all the way up to $500 apiece. Besides the game dogs, Siberian blood-hounds, Pomeranian wolf-dogs, and Dane dogs are sold in New York. One of the latter, 34 inches high, was recently disposed of for $750. St. Bernard dogs are quoted at from $150 to $200 apiece, and white bull-terriers, for fighting purposes at $200. Fox terriers and Dandie Dinmont terriers bring from $10 to $25 apiece. Skye terriers, black-and-tan terriers, and English pugs are all ladies' dogs. The latter often sell from $100 up, the former often bring $150. For a black-and-tan of extraordinary small size a New Yorker recently paid $700. The animal weighed just two pounds and ten ounces.

A Mother's Warning Remembered Too Late.

"Johnson, the officers say you were drunk, and that you haven't drawn a sober breath for a week. How is that, Johnson?"

"Yer honor," said Johnson, as he dropped one arm over the rail, and leaned back heavily on the policeman who supported him by the shoulder, "yer honor, it's true. I've been drunk for a week, as you say, an' I haven't got a word to say to defend myself. I've been in this 'ere court, I guess a hundred times before, an' every time I've asked your honor to let me off light. But this time I don't have no fear. You can send me up for ten days, or you can send me up for years; it's all one now."

As he spoke he brushed away a tear with his hat, and when he paused he coughed a dry, racking cough, and drew his tattered coat closer about his throat.

"When I went up before, he continued, "I always counted the days an' the hours till I'd come off. This time I'll count the blocks to the Potter's Field. I'm almost gone, Judge."

He paused again, and looked down on his almost shoeless feet.

"When I was a little country boy, my mother used to say to me, 'Charley, if you want to be a man, never touch liquor;' an' I'd answer, 'no mother, I never will.' If I'd kept that promise you an' me wouldn't have been so well acquainted, judge. If I could only be a boy again for half a day! If I could go into the old school house just once more, an' see the boys an' girls as I used to see them in the old days, I could lay right down here and die happy. But it's too late. Send me up, Judge. Make it for ten days, or make it for life. It don't make no difference. One way would be as short as the other. All I ask now is to die alone. I've been in crowded tenements for years. If I can be alone a little while before I go, "I'll drop off contented."

The shoulder of the muddy coat slipped from the policeman's hand, and the used up man fell in a heap to the floor. He was carried to the little room behind the rail. His temples were bathed and his wrists were chafed. But it was no use. Though his heart still beat, he was fast going to join his schoolmates, who have crossed the flood. The shutters were bowed—the door was closed. He might die contented for he was left alone.

What it Costs to Learn.

According to an article in Scribner's Monthly for November, the expenses of a student at the leading American Colleges varies from $450 to $4,000 a year. These amounts are extremes, it says, and more poor students spend $550 or $600 than $650; the expenses of the majority of wealthy students do not exceed $2,500, and there are only half a dozen among the whole eight hundred who succeed in consuming $4,000. The poor student pays for tuition $150, as does the rich; for room rent, with chum, $22; for board at the club, in which are many of the rich, as well as of all the poor students, $190 ($5 for thirty-eight weeks). The cost of his coal and gas is about $30, and of his text books not less than $20. These five items amount to $412, without including either clothes, washing, or traveling expenses. The expenses of a wealthy Harvard student may thus be estimated: For tuition, $150; for room rent, which is $160 higher than at any other college, $300—but a room renting for this sum is one of the best of college rooms in America; for board, at $8 a week, $304; for attending the theatres, concerts, suppers, $500—the largest item in the expenses of many a Harvard man; for society fees and subscriptions, $400; (the initiation fee to one club the Porcellain, is $500;) for private servant—a luxury which about half the students enjoy—$50; for horses, $150; for coal and gas, $75; and for books, $100. This total amount of $2,000 includes, however, the cost of neither clothes, washing, travelling expenses, nor furniture. The cost of furnishing a college room elegantly is not less than $500, and it may amount to $1,000. The annual expenses, therefore of the average wealthy student at Harvard amounts to $2,500. A few wealthy students spend more, many less; the limit on the one side being $3,500 or $4,000, and on the other $1000 or $1500.

A Romantic Story.

Forty years ago there lived in Providence, within a stone's throw from where Grace church now stands a young man of great intelligence and wonderful mechanical ability, who spent a small fortune in the vain attempt at making a perfect representation of Russia iron, and after as many failures as attempts in this undertaking he became utterly ruined financially. His ambition for the secret increased as his fortune grew smaller and smaller, and when absolute want stared him in the face he became possessed with the determination to accept of the only means of obtaining one of the greatest secrets in mechanical art, and to gain this he must suffer penal servitude in the dungeons of Russia.

The rulers of Russia are the only possessors of the art of making what is known as glazed Russia iron, used extensively for all kinds of stove pipe work, and which has for nearly a century, been made within the walls of Russia's underground prisons. None but life convicts are allowed to be initiated into the secrets of the manufacture of one of the principal means of income to the Russian government, and when once within its walls no one need ever hope for pardon, for none has ever been granted, while but one has ever been known to have escaped, and when the door is once shut to the outside world it is never known what is the fate of the unfortunate.

This then was the Providence man's last resort for gaining possession of the secret which had become his only ambition. He left his home for Europe, and the simple rumor of the attempted assassination of the Czar by an American, supposed to be insane, was all that was ever known to his friends of what became of the ambitious mechanic, and, as nearly half a century has rattled on since he set out upon his perilous undertaking, hardly a person living will remember the circumstances here recorded. There is one person, however, in Providence, who remembers well the day the hero of our sketch bade her a tearful farewell, promising that before she reached her twentieth birthday he would return to her and fulfill his promise.

All through these long years she has never forgotten her promise to wait for her lover, nor ceased to believe he would yet come to her. She now lives within a moment's walk of the chimes of Grace church, and is still well preserved, and her grace and beauty make her more attractive than many whose years are the same as were hers when her lover separated from her so long ago. Last week she received the glad tidings from far away over the water that he who had so long kept her patiently waiting was on his way to fulfill his promise of forty years ago, and let us hope he may bring the secret he paid for so dearly, and that he may live to see some reward for his great sacrifice.—*Providence Press.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The University of Virginia will have from 350 to 360 students this session, a fair advance over last session.

Gymnastic instruction comprises part of the course in the female educational institutions in Germany.

The *Masonic Journal* will be a semi-monthly hereafter—price $1.50 per annum. Address E. A. Wilson, Editor, Greensboro.

Nathan Morris, from the east corner of Harnett bounty, informs us that diphtheria is killing a great many children on the Cape Fear.—McDonald a cooper at Lillington, has lost four children. We also hear it is doing sad work among the children at Apex.—*Sentinel.*

The Directors of the Insane Asylum met in Raleigh on November 1st. All of the old officers were elected. Dr. Eugene Grissom, a most experienced officer, was re-elected for the next eight years. The salaries are continued with the exception of the engineer, whose pay will be $1,500 hereafter.

Mr. A Cushing, of New Brunswick, says the Raleigh *Sentinel*, has bought 7,500 acres of land on Pigeon and French Broad Rivers, lying in Madison and Buncombe counties, in this State, and in Cock county, Tennessee. He is engaged in the timber business at New Brunswick, and he can float this timber down the French Broad to Knoxville. He says we have the finest climate, the finest soil and the finest timber in Madison and Buncombe counties he has ever seen, and he is a man of wide and extensive travel.

The Congressional Association closes its report on Mr. Beecher as follows: "And, whereas, the preceding report of said committee indicates that there is no substantial ground for believing in the guilt of Mr. Beecher, be it, therefore, resolved, that we do, therefore, as an association, regard our brother as worthy of our confidence and love, and express to him our sympathy in the severe trial through which he has passed."

In 1845, Commodore Wilkes, returning from his exploring expedition around the Globe, brought home with him a few exotic plants.—They were temporarily put in charge of the Committee on the Library, a sum of money was appropriated, and a corner of public land designated for this temporary end. This was the beginning of the "Botanic Garden," whence M. C's get their bouquets. Last year there was appropriated for the use of this concern the sum of $20,047. This custody of Commodore Wilkes' exotics, all of which could have been bought for $250, has cost the people of the United States the clever sum of $372.000.

United States District Attorney Wells has commenced two suits in the Supreme Court of the District against General Oliver O. Howard, as Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and as trustee and lawful custodian of the irregular or retained bounty fund, the first for $150,000, which it is alleged General Howard has failed to account for, and the second for the sum of $20,000, which the complaint states is the balance and interest due for premium and interest on United States bonds belonging to the government and appropriated for the use of the Freedman's Bureau, which has not been paid over by General Howard nor expended for the use of the Bureau.

The complaints are dated as of the 26th of October and the defendant is required to plead within twenty days after the service of the papers.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

How it Stands.

The vote of Florida alone would give Tilden a majority of three. It will require the votes of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida to give Hayes a bare majority of one. As the decision in regard to them must now await the formal count, patience will be the most shining virtue the public can exhibit in the mean time.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Telegrams to the Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday, the 14th inst., state that Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana have gone for Tilden.

Louisiana by 7,857.

Florida by 1,000.

Here are the latest dispatches:

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1876, *Received at Richmond*, 10:22, *P. M.*

To N. B, Meade, Editor Whig:

Situation unchanged. State Committees telegraph as follows: Louisiana—Tilden's majority, eight thousand and ninety-nine. South Carolina—State certainly for Tilden. Florida—Electoral majority over one thousand. Victory certain. W. T. PELTON.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Associated Press telegram.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The following has just been received:

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—*To Geo. C. Wedderburn, Washington:* The latest dispatches show increased Democratic majorities in Florida.—Tilden's majority in that State is not less than 1,400. There is no change in the South Carolina reports. The majority in Louisiana is over 8,700. Returns in the three States are nearly complete. W. T. PELTON.

LOUISIANA CERTAIN.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 13, *Received at Richmond*, 10:10, *P. M.*

To Ernest Wiltz:

All returns in. Tilden's majority, eight thousand ninety-nine.

J. W. PATTON,
L. A. WILTZ.

Latest from New Orleans.

A Lawyer coming up from Greensboro, on Tuesday evening's train, brought along a copy of a telegram that had just passed through Greensboro on to Washington, from New Orleans, from a member of a Committee sent from Washington to Orleans to count the votes of the State of Louisiana, to the effect that that State had gone for Tilden by 7,463 majority, and all the Parishes in the State had then officially reported.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—On Monday the Legislature will assemble in Raleigh. It will be composed of forty-one Democratic Senators, nine Republican Senators, eighty-seven Democratic Commoners, and thirty-three Republican Commoners. This gives us a majority of 32 in the Senate, a majority of 52 in the House, and a majority of 84 on the joint ballot.

The New York *Express* estimates Gov. Tilden's popular majority at over 300,000. One million more votes were cast at this election than at that of 1872.

Signs of the Times.

The notorious Kilpatrick, unfavorably known to many persons in this State, made his appearance in Raleigh, last week, and it is said, was closeted in a room of one of the hotels, with the Governor, Secretary of State, and other prominent Radicals. He left early next morning.

This visit certainly had a meaning, but we presume the large Democratic majorities in this State proved *satisfactory!*—It could not be overcome by any means.

Not so, however, in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, where the contest is closer, and it was believed the election of President depended on the votes of Florida and Louisiana. Therefore Grant sent a delegation of prominent Northern Republicans to Florida and Louisiana to inspect the counting of the votes backed by the military!

Gen. Ruger ordered 14 companies of soldiers to Florida, and Gen. Sherman commanded the troops sent to Louisiana, to *protect the counting* of the votes!

A few more days will give the result of this movement.

THE ELECTION.

When we receive a full and complete list of the members of the Legislature, we will publish it.

The following is the result of the election in a few of our neighboring counties:

We are indebted to Mr. J. W. Davis of Mt. Airy, N. C., for a summary of the vote of Surry:

Tilden, 1344, Hays 992, 352 maj; Vance, 1291, Settle, 1042, maj. 249; Senate, Marler, 1389, Jones 925; House, Graves, 1363, Marshall, 940. Congress, Robbins, 1350, Dula, 978. All the Democratic county officers elected.

Amendments,—Ratification, 1329; Rejected, 1022.

Davidson—Tilden's majority 9, Settle's 124, Scales' 110, Ratification 36. The entire democratic legislative and county tickets are elected.

Stokes—This county goes Democratic by a majority of 249. Tilden's majority 242, Vance's 113. In 1872 Merrimon got a majority of 75.

Rockingham—The following majorities are official and accurate: Tilden 657, Vance 579, Ratification 615, Jarvis 591, Engelhard 595, Scales 760. The gain over the Merrimon vote is 352.

Wilkes—Horton, democrat, is elected to the House. Harris, democrat, is defeated by R. F. Bryant by 26. Two democratic county commissioners were elected. Settle carries the county by 206.

Watauga increases her democratic majority.

Ashe goes democratic by from 200 to 300.

Yadkin goes republican by 100 majority.

Randolph—Tilden 200 majority, Vance 130, Scales over Boyd 300, Ratification, about 200.

Davie—Vance's official majority is 306, ratification 244.

County Commissioner's Court.

The Board of County Commissioners met on the 6th, 10th, 11th and 13th insts:

Ordered, that the Sheriff issue license to Seth Wynn & Son to run a ten-pin alley for twelve months, West of Winston.

Ordered, that Wm. M. Smith be allowed $4 for the next four months.

Ordered, that Mrs. Taylor be allowed $8 for taking care of her son, a lunatic.

Ordered, that Mrs. Marshall be allowed $15 up to March.

Ordered that W. H. Thomas be exempt from State and County Poll tax.

Ordered, that $20 be allowed any one taking care of John King, for one month. Mr. King is now sick in the Grand Jury Room.

The Board canvassed and examined the returns of the election held at the several precincts in the county for the different candidates:

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE:

Oliver H Dockery 1529, D H Russell, 1529—3068.

D G Fowle 1406, J M Leach 1495—2991.

1st Congressional District:

J B Resspass 1529, L C Latham 1496.

2d Congressional District:

W J Clarke 1529, J F Wooten 1496.

3d Congressional District:

Niel McKay 1529, J C McRae 1496.

4th Congressioaat District:

J R Strayhorn 1529, F H Busbee 1496.

5th Congressional District:

S A Douglas 1629, F C Robbins 1496.

6th Congressional District:

W R Myers 1529, R P Waring 1496.

7th Congressional District:

J W Jones 1529, W B Glenn 1495.

8th Congressional District:

H C Ewarts 1529, A C Avery 1496.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—J G Hill 1674, N S Cook 1342.

Treasurer—Chas Ogburn 1545, F A Tucker 1467.

Register of Deeds—D P Mast 1514, J H White 1481.

Surveyor—M H Morris 1512, J W Jones 1467.

Coroner—A Fogle 2958.

County Commissioners—A E Conrad 1506, A Nicholson 1422, S B Stauber 1500, D Smith 1491, F Flynt 1500.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor:

Z B Vance 1454, Thos Settle 1540.

Lieutenant Governor:

Thos J Jarvis 1462, Wm A Smith 1539.

Secretary of State:

J A Engelhard 1470, J W Albertson 1495.

Attorney General.

Thos S Kenan 1470, T L Hargrove 1526.

Public Treasurer.

J M Worth 1455, W H Wheeler 1534.

Auditor.

Sam'l L Love 1468, John Reilly 1529.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J C Scarborough 1469, J C Carson 1526.

CONGRESS.

Wm M Robbins 1490, Thos J Dula 1486.

STATE SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

J M Stafford 1486, Edgar Lineback 1492.

T J Wilson 1496, Chas Teague 1436.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Ratification 1477, Rejection 1496.

N. C. CONGRESSMEN.—The following is the list of the Members of Congress elected:

1st District	—Jesse J. Yeates,	Democrat.
2d "	—C. H. Brogden,	Republican.
3d "	—A. M. Waddell,	Democrat.
4th "	—Joseph J. Davis,	Democrat.
5th "	—A. M. Scales,	Democrat.
6th "	—Walter L. Steele,	Democrat.
7th "	—Wm. M. Robbins,	Democrat.
8th "	—Robt. B. Vance,	Democrat.

THE BOOK & STATIONERY BUSINESS OF E. J. HALE & SON, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK, Will not be interrupted by the removal of Mr P. M. Hale to Raleigh. Orders from prompt customers solicited, and promptly filled at lowest market rates. Oct. 1876—46no 3m.

DEAD! DEFUNCT!! GONE UP THE FLUME!!!—The *Constitution*, the Republican organ, passed in its checks yesterday at noon. It has gone up. It is no more. After having blackguarded half the decent men of the State as men were never blackguarded before, it closes its eyes simultaneously with the death throes of the party in behalf of which it labored so hard. A colored Republican barber remarked last night, while shaving a customer, that it had done more to carry North Carolina Democratic than anything else, and he never spoke more truly. It issued 5,000 copies per day and the State went Democratic by 15,000. If it had issued 10,000 the Democratic majority would have been 30,000. We thank it for the services which it has tendered our party, and shall hail its appearance in the next campaign as the sure precursor of a sweeping Democratic victory.—*News.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—The *Observer* says, a prominent Republican of Charlotte told a Democrat, "you can beat us voting, but we always beat you *counting*."

TILDEN'S POPULAR MAJORITY.—The Raleigh *News* figures as follows: Popular majority for Tilden is 528,000. The popular majority for Hayes is 260,200. Tilden's majority over Hayes in 35 States is 267,800. The three States still in doubt are not included in the count. This shows who the people want for President. It demonstrates that had the result been dependent upon a direct vote, there would now be no doubt and suspense, the Democratic candidate having a decided majority over his Republican opponent.

STATE TREASURER.—Gov. Brogden has appointed Dr. J. M. Worth to the office of Treasurer, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jenkins, to take effect on the 22nd inst.

Dr. Worth is the elected Conservative candidate for that position.

☞ The latest rumors are that Oregon and Nevada have gone Conservative, which, if so, elects Tilden without the doubtful States.

A car loaded with cotton was found to be on fire on the C. C. Railway, at Pee Dee station, last Thursday. It had progressed too far to be stopped when discovered. It contained twenty-four bales of cotton, all of which was lost except two bales. It is supposed it caught from a case of matches which had been put in it.

Pee Dee Herald.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says information was received in that city Wednesday, that Edward Scott, a Democrat, was shot in the groin by J. Berney Gretter, a Republican. Scott is probably mortally wounded. The row grew out of a discussion about the elections.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

FATAL SHOOTING IN MONROE.—L. Weill, of Monroe, Union county, shot and mortally wounded T. J. Rickard, a tobacco peddler of Davie county. We learn that it happened in this way: Weill and Rickard met with each other near Schorn's saloon, and some common place remarks were made which led to others, and which were resented by Weill and a fight ensued, during which Weill drew a pistol and fired three shots, the last one striking Rickard in the left side, causing his death in about an hour.

Weill was immediately arrested and placed in jail. The next day he was given a preliminary trial before Justices S. S. S. McCauley and Abel Helms, and was remanded back to jail.—The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the said T. J. Rickard came to his death by a shot fired from a pistol in the hands of L. Weill.

Weill asserts that he shot Rickard in self-defence, but upon searching the dead man, no weapon of any kind could be found, a pen-knife being the only thing in his pockets.

Rickard has been hauling tobacco to Monroe for two or three years past.—*Enquirer.*

Blackwell & Co., at Durham, offer a Remington Sewing Machine to the lady who will in the next ninety days forward the most subscribers to the Orphan's Friend at Oxford.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Fifty-seven persons professed religion at Trinity, in Randolph. Many of the students of the college were converted.

Forty-nine persons recently joined the Methodists at Holt's Chapel, in Guilford.

Two lunatics, Louisa V. Sapp and Alson Miller, of Forsyth county, were admitted to the insane asylum Friday.

The North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference will convene at Salem Chapel, Forsyth county, on Friday, Nov. 17th, 1876.

Go North, South, East or West, and you will find coughs and colds at this season of the year. A remedy which never fails to give satisfaction is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.

Gov. Brogden remarked in alluding to his being the only Republican candidate elected to Congress, that he was the "only rose upon the stalk in the wilderness to tell where the garden had been."—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

STATESVILLE, N. C., Nov. 10, 1876.

[Special dispatch to the Sentinel.]

Lelia, the accomplished daughter of Lieutenant Governor Armfield, aged 19 years, was accidentally killed to-day by a pistol shot fired by her brother Charlie, a boy aged 17 years.—A gloom was cast over the entire community.

A NORTH CAROLINA BUREAU IN LONDON.—James Thorn, of 85 Grace church street, London, proposes to establish in that city a bureau at which can be obtained all information concerning the geology, agriculture, climate, soil, and other advantages of the State of North Carolina. This is for the benefit of capitalists who may propose to emigrate to this State or purchase lands here. Such a bureau in the great city of London, can be productive of nothing but good to our State, and we hail the news of its establishment with sensations of real gratification, believing that by means of it people across the waters will learn more of the desirability of our State for residence or investment than is likely to be communicated to them in any other way.—*News.*

State Treasurer's Resignation.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 6th, 1876.

His Excellency, C. H. Brogden, Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—I tender you my resignation of the office of State Treasurer, to take effect on the 22d of the present month. I briefly state the more important reasons which impel this action:

The unusual delay of Sheriffs in the settlement of State taxes the present year (only one having settled to this date), indicates financial embarrassment among the people and difficulty in collecting the taxes. The burdens and responsibilities of the office will multiply as the Sheriffs come in with the meeting of the General Assembly. There are responsibilities attending the reception of drafts and checks in the settlements of taxes which a Treasurer going out of office would be unwilling to assume, as in many cases his endorsements of them are necessary for a complete settlement, and the banks are necessarily depended on for assistance in collecting them. In this view of the matter I am not to determine what course my successor will take in reference to accepting the funds of the Treasury from me after their deposit in bank. If he should require a withdrawal of the deposits, the burden entailed upon the office in counting the funds would be more than the limited clerical force of the Treasurer would enable him promptly to perform in the midst of the daily routine of heavy duties. I suggest further in this connection that in years previous to 1869 the settlements of Sheriffs were completed by the close of the fiscal year, 30th of September, which enabled the Treasurer to have all his books and accounts ready for inspection by the committee of the General Assembly, as well as for a transfer, with the effects of the office, to his successor on the succeeding first of January. I am now ready to make a complete transfer of the office and effects, with accounts, to my successor, but for the reasons herein stated, it is probable that as prompt a transfer as desired by both my successor and myself could not be made in the midst of daily and increasing daily duties during the General Assembly and a throng of settling Sheriffs if the induction into office of my successor should de delayed beyond the time indicated (22d of November).

I do not, at the last moment, shrink from a responsibility that has been endured for more than eight years past, but the brief time that elapses from the meeting of the General Assembly to the 1st of January will not, in all probability, in view of the financial embarrassment of the people, be sufficient for the Sheriffs to complete their settlements. In view of all the circumstances these settlements should be supervised by one officer. Again, my successor will be afforded an opportunity of consulting with the committees of the General Assembly, especially that on finance, and becoming familiar with the needs of the Treasury, so as to aid in devising means of raising revenue. After a service of nearly eight and a half years to the people of the State, in the midst of trying times in the State's history, I lay down my office with the consciousness of having always endeavored to discharge fully the duty which the law imposed on me, and I am pleased to believe that the verdict of the people is in accord with this expression.

Very respectfully,
Your Ob't Serv't,
D. A. JENKINS,

Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Situation in South Carolina Before the Election.

DIVISION OF THE COLORED VOTE—DISORDERLY COLOR LINE—THE FEDERAL TROOPS INTERVENE—RADICAL AGGRESSIVENESS—WHOLESALE BLOODY SHIRT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The latest accounts from all quarters are that the division of the colored vote will be marked, and the best informed Democrats are hourly growing more confident of carrying the State for Tilden and Hampton. At a Republican meeting at Union Courthouse last night the negroes became very disorderly, firing pistols, and the few whites present fearing a serious row applied to Lieutenant Davis, commanding a detachment of U. S. troops, to quell the disturbance.

Lieut. Davis double-quicked his men to the meeting and advised the crowd to disperse. Mobley, the leader of the negroes, asked Lieut. Davis whether he ordered the meeting to be broken up. Lieut. Davis replied that he didn't order anything, but only advised, but it might become necessary to give orders, and in that case he would see that his orders were obeyed. The negroes then sullenly dispersed and quiet was restored.

The Radicals in this county grow more aggressive as election day approaches. At Strawberry, yesterday, they beat a colored Democrat severely, and their leader gave notice that any colored man who attempted to vote the Democratic ticket would be killed. Similar talk is indulged in elsewhere. At Darlington, State Senator Whittemore, who was expelled from Congress for selling a cadetship, publicly told the negroes if they were interfered with on election-day they must kill every white man, woman and child in the county.

Special to the New York Herald.

A BRILLIANT OVATION TO GEN. HAMPTON AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

VIOLENCE OF THE NEGRO RADICALS—THE WOMEN RAMPANT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 4.—Gen. Wade Hampton closed his canvass here to-day in one of the most magnificent ovations ever tendered a gubernatorial candidate. The city was literally covered with decorations, and the principal thoroughfare was studded with triumphal arches, which were again covered with mottoes, portraits and festoons of evergreens. Nothing like the scene of to-day has occurred in Columbia since the reception tendered Marquis de Lafayette upon his arrival here from France after the Revolution.

* * * A grand procession was formed at the State-House, which extended to the Fair-Grounds, at the opposite end of the city, where the speaking took place. Five thousand voters, mounted and on foot, were in line, including about three hundred colored voters, and no such enthusiasm has ever before been witnessed. The national flag was everywhere. It was a matter of amazement to outsiders where so much of the Union bunting came from. * * * As the procession passed along the streets crowds of colored men and women congregated on the corners, indulged in obscenity, curses and insult to those of their own race who were in the line. The women were the most violent. They yelled "'Rah for Cham'lin," "Damn Hampton," "Pull de damn nigger off de horse," "Kill him," in such a chorus and with such gesticulations as to provoke resentment. It seemed as if they were specially intent upon creating a disturbance. Whenever a negro Democrat appeared he was cursed, pushed off the sidewalk, spit upon, and in many instances beaten by the colored viragoes, assisted by the negro supporters of Governor Chamberlain. Several of the colored Democrats were stoned as they rode singly along the streets. Two of them were pulled off their horses and their badges were instantly taken from their persons and torn into shreds. The stars and stripes which they wore were indignantly torn up and trampled upon by these South Carolina Republicans. The little flags in the hands of white children were snatched out of their hands, destroyed and thrown in the gutters. White ladies walking along the streets were subjected to the most obscene language, insult, and often to personal assault. During the entire day this sort of negro intimidation and proscription was kept up, but it was submitted to with the stern determination not to gratify their enemies by resenting it and causing a riot. Gen. Ruger himself and staff witnessed scenes and incidents of this kind occurring under the windows of the Wheeler House. Several personal altercations, incident to such an occasion, took place, but nothing of a serious nature, and the white men engaged in them were invariably hurried to the station-houses. Some five or six persons were slightly injured.

THE OLD PEOPLE OF ORANGE.—Dr. Terrill, member of the House of Delegates, who was at a Philadelphia medical college with Dr. Dove, informs the Gordonsville *Gazette* that there is a negro woman now living in Orange aged one hundred and sixteen years. Her birth was duly registered, and the record of it is preserved. The Doctor is eighty-four years of age, and remembers to have seen this woman a grown cook while he was yet a boy; and the woman is hale and active. Three maiden sisters—the Misses Campbell—died some years since in Orange aged respectively one hundred and ten, one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and thirty years.

A MINE OF WEALTH DISCOVERED ON DAN RIVER.—We have on our table some specimens of coal which were handed us by the Rev. John T. Clark, of Mt. Laurel, Halifax county, in this State. These specimens were taken from a solid vein of the ore about three feet thick, at the depth of three or four feet below the earth's surface, on a farm belonging to Mr. Clark, in Rockingham county, N. C., a short distance from Leaksville, and within one-half mile of Dan River. In opening this vein Mr. Clark was assisted by Dr. J. G. Brodnax, a gentleman well known in this border country. A test was made in burning some of the coal at the factory of J. Turner Morehead, Leaksville, and with the most satisfactory results.—*Danville Border Express.*

TRIUMPH FOR THE KNABE PIANO.

A DIPLOMA OR HONOR—MEDAL OF MERIT AND CERTIFICATE OF DISTINCTION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1876.—Messrs. WM. KNABE & Co., have won a great victory, and they are to be congratulated. They triumph over all competitors in the Piano-Forte Department, and have been awarded the highest honors in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. The Judges of Awards and the Centennial Commission have unanimously decreed them the Diploma of Honor, the Medal of Merit, and, in addition, a Certificate of Distinction. The reports of the Judges specifying the elements of merit are the only reliable exponents of their decisions, and their report on the Knabe Pianos states that their instruments possess the highest excellence, and that they more nearly approach perfection than any other, in power, richness and sympathetic quality of tone, in ease and certainty of action, and in elegance and durability of workmanship. This leaves nothing to be desired, and in recognizing and commending this rare combination of qualities in all their styles of Grands, Squares and Uprights, the Judges have acted wisely, and have but endorsed and ratified the opinion of the great majority of visitors at the Centennial. The Messrs. Knabe & Co., have made less noise, and have been more sparing in the use of bombast than some of their competitors, preferring to leave with the Judges the duty of determining which Pianos were really the best. The Judges were all experts, and they have honestly rendered their verdict in favor of the Knabe Piano. The public will doubtless commend their action.

Close of the Centennial Exhibition.

The Internattional Exhibition, by which the American people sought to celebrate in the most fitting manner the centennial of their independence, and which began on the 10th of May, closed on the 10th. President Grant opened it and he also spoke the words which declared it at an end. All things considered the Exhibition was a success. Even financially it far exceeded the expectations which were indulged in regard to it, and as an exhibit of the arts and industries of all nations it surpassed any of the great expositions of the last quarter of a century. The awards, it is ttue, have not given universal satisfaction, but this was not to be expected, and whatever mistakes were made were more than compensated by the general excellence which characterized the management. We can all the more readily overlook the shortcomings in this respect because the great purpose of the Exhibition was so completely attained. Our Centennial was in fact, as it was intended to be, a display of the progress of the Republic in the first century of its existence. Every State had something to show worth showing, and on every hand the evidences of skill, of art, and of culture proved us to be entitled to a first place among the nations of the world. It was necesary in some sense to to prove this to the rest of mankind. Even our English cousins, who vainly tried to subdue the impatient colonies only a hundred years ago, had come to regard us as in some sort the descendants of the aboriginal savages or as occupying a position scarcely superior to them. All this feeling with regard to America has been dissipated by the Exhibition, and our place among enlightened nations is at last fully and completely recognized. Many prejudices have been dispelled, a better feeling has been engendered, and we may now enter upon the second century of our national existence encouraged to persevere as we begun and confident of our ability to accomplish all of the great purposes which are the end and aim of a civilized people. —*N. Y. Herald.*

MARRIED,

In the Moravian Church, in Kernersville, on the 31st of October, by Rev. C. L. Rights, Mr. E. A HASTEN to Miss CORNELIA FULTON.

DIED,

In this county, at the residence of Wm. Lomax, on Sunday morning last, his mother, Mrs. ALPHA LOMAX, aged 74 years.

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death," has again, as in many a case before, been verified in the providential call from time to eternity of our friend and neighbor, Col. JOSEPH MASTEN, who departed this life 15 minutes past 8 o'clock on the evening of Monday, October 23rd, 1876, at his residence in Winston, after a short but fatal struggle for life. His sudden departure from our midst has greatly depressed our community, and proves a warning, that our time of probation here below is of a precarious tenor. When our friend, Col. MASTEN, was walkin among us, and we met him on the streets, who would have imagined that so vigorous a *physique* as he possessed could be stricken down with paralysis in a moment's time? But so it has proved to be the fact in this case.

Col. MASTEN, as practicing Attorney, stood at the head of the bar in our county, and, as a criminal lawyer, was very successful. He was logical and direct in his arguments; full of resources in difficult cases, and his judgment was rarely at fault. His memory was very retentive, and sustained him in many a hard contested argument. Like most of our eminent men, he was the architect of his own fortune, and followed the pursuit of his plans for professional distinction with untiring perseverance.—While but a youth, he attended School a while, and then taught at intervals of time to enable him to procure the means of advancing into the higher realms of literature, and he finished his collegiate course at Normal, now Trinity college, and shortly after graduating he volunteered and entered the U. S. Army, operating in Mexico. Returning, in good health, he studied law under John A. Gilmer, in Greensboro, when, after obtaining license to practice law, he was soon elected County Attorney, and held the office for upwards of twelve years. In the outset of his professional career, he was united in wedlock to a very attractive young widow, with four little sons, three of whom survive him, besides five children of his own, both sons and daughters. Now let this rare fact be proclaimed throughout the land, to the honor of our departed friend, that these step-children declare, emphatically, that they loved him and respected him as their own parent, because he treated them as his own, and brought them up as useful and respectable members of society. He had a tender and feeling heart, as many an applicant for charity can testify. Not only was he a most devoted and indulgent father, but also a most exemplary husband and steadfast friend. His departure from among us has created a void not easily filled, and his bereaved family have the deepest sympathy from the community, and we prayerfully petition the throne of Grace "to be their support" in this sad bereavement.

A FRIEND.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The Daily Edition of the HERALD is conceded to be the "Greatest Newspaper of the age," both in point of circulation and popularity.

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Daily Edition, Two and a half cents per copy, except Sunday. Sunday Edition, Four cents per copy. Weekly Edition, Three cents per copy.

Grape Vines & Peach Trees.

I have on hand a lot of Grape Vines one and two years old, well rooted, of the best varieties, cultivated in this country. Also some thirty varieties of the best improved peaches, which will mature commencing about the 10th of June and continue until the first of October, all of which I will sell very low for cash.

My address is Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C.

My Vineyard and Nurseries are at Arcade Arbor, six miles East of Salem.

Nov. 16—46.-2m. R. F. LINVILLE.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO.,

SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	14 to 15
Country,	12 to 14
Shoulders,	11 to 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	15 to 18
GRAIN:	
Corn,	60 to 1.00
Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Oats,	50 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	2 50 to 3 00
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	12 to 15
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 50
" Irish,	40 to 60
Hay,	40 to 50
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	10 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 40
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 25 to 1 25
" fine, dairy " "	2 10 to 2 10
Soda, English,	6½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	7 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	22 to 30
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 65
" " 8d,	3 90
" " 6d,	4 15
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	10 to 11
" green,	6
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	1 05 to 1 10
" Sheeting, A	8
" " B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte	4,55 a m.
" Airline Junct'n	5,20 "
" Salisbury	7,35 "
" Greensboro	9,55 "
" Danville	12,28 p. m.
" Dundee	12,76 "
" Burkville	5,05 "
Arrive at Richmond	7,43 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7,50 a. m.
" Burkeville	10,46 "
" Dundee	2,55 p. m.
" Danville	2,59 "
" Greensboro	5,40 "
" Salisbury	8,15 "
" Air Line Junction	10,25 "
Arrive at Charlotte	10,37 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.		
Leave Greensboro	10 06 a. m.	Read	Arr. 5,25 p m
" Company Shops	11,21 a. m.		" 4,15 p m
" Raleigh	2,41 p. m.		Lv. 10,30 p m
Arrive at Goldsboro	5.15 p. m.		Lv. 10,10 a m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

MAIL.

Leave Greensboro, 6 00 p m
Arrive at Salem 8 15 p m
Leave Salem, 7 03 a m
Arrive at Greensboro, 9 15 a m

Passenger Trains leaving Raleigh at 12,44 P. M. connect at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accommodation train leaving Raleigh at 10,15 p. m. connects with Northern bound trains at Greensboro for Richmond and all points East.—Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

For further information, address
JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.
T. R. M. TALCOTT,
Engineer and General Superintendent.

THE WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

RECEIVED THE

HIGHEST AWARD

AT THE

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,

AMEDAL AND DIPLOMA, FOR THE BEST

Family Sewing Machine

DAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF WORK.

1001,616, Sold this Year 1876.

Price $50 CASH, and all attachments free. Agents Wanted in every County.

A. M. JONES,
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† Salem, N. C.

INFELICE is Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's new and charming book, probably the best ever written by this most fascinating Southern authoress. The work is selling fast and Carlton's presses in New York are tasked to their utmost to produce them fast enough to supply the demand at Blums.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
OF IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE MD

LAND.

Any one having land for sale in Forsyth or the adjoining counties would do well to correspond with the undersigned. State particulars as to location, nature of wood-growths, &c.. and whether the land contains mica.

JOHN HENRY BONER, *Land Agent,*
No. 9, H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. V. O. THOMPSON, N. G. J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.

J. G. SIDES, C. P.

C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. R. A. HAMILTON, C. C. JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, a. m., to 6, p. m., during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem, closes every day, except Sunday, at 6, a. m., Due every day, except Sunday, by 8 15, p. m.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown: Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 30, a. m.—due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbaville; closes every Friday at 6.30, a.m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Saturday at 6 a. m., due every Saturday by 8, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

There is more travel than usual, judging by the number of registers we notice lately, upon the Hotel books.

From the amount of building material we see deposited here and there, mechanics must be kept quite busy.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Starbuck and Judge Wilson pronounced eulogies upon the life and services of the late Col. Masten, before the Court and the Bar.

A fine new locomotive that came up our road on Monday evening, caught fire during the night, which consumed all its wood work. Bad luck to somebody.

The festival of the Moravian Church, commemorating the great revival of the renewed Brethren Church at Herrnhut, Saxony, was observed, with the usual ceremony on Sunday last. The Church Band announced its advent from the church tower, on Sunday morning.

Pork is selling upon our streets quite freely at from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

Judging from the appearance of the crowd, at the Fair held for the benefit of the Methodist P. Church, at Mr. L. Hines Harness Shop, on Tuesday evening last, quite a considerable sum must have been realized.

Our neighbor, the *Sentinel*, was profusely illustrated with humorous pictures, touching the result of the recent election.

Beware ye porkers that regularly frequent our streets. Naaman watcheth thee.

The Telegraph Operator of this place, Mr. Shelly, informed us a few days since, that $55 was realized in ten days from this new enterprise in our midst.

Several colored persons were committed to jail for adultery during the early part of the week.

The tobacco market is not quite as active as it was several months back. It is owing to the scarcity of the weed, we suppose.

It is reported here that a mule attached to a buggy, belonging to J. M. Stafford, Esq., took fright and ran away, damaging the vehicle and also another that was preceding it. No person injured.

We are informed that His Honor, Judge Kerr will deliver an address in the new Baptist Church, in Winston, to-night, (Thursday.)

We are pleased to see Mr. Jacob Blickenderfer occupying the residence in front of the Bookstore.

The Rev. Charles Kremer, native of Salem, now of Philadelphia, will hold divine service in the Moravian Church of this place, on Sunday morning next at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Cotton and Woolen Factory of Messrs. F. & H. Fries, has suspended operation for a few weeks, for the purpose of putting in improved boilers.

FIRST SNOW.—The first snow of the season fell on Friday morning last, 10th inst. The flakes fell quite lively for a while, but the storm was soon over. According to the old saying "we are to have as many snows during the winter, as the day of the month on which the first falls," we will have therefore ten snows.

The Fall Term of our Court commenced on Monday, His Honor, Judge KERR, on the Bench. There is a very large attendance thus far. Criminal Docket does not present any cases of special interest or importance, although there are a great many minor cases to be tried.

His Honor made a very favorable and pointed charge to the Grand Jury, its delivery requiring about two hours.

One party has been fined $5 for smoking in the presence of the Court, and another $5 for too loud talking. Several Jurors were fined $20 each, for not answering to their names when called, Monday morning.

Mr. J. A. Gilmer has been assisting Solicitor Dobson.

Most of the lawyers, generally practicing at our Court, are here.

The "Taylor House," is a new Boarding House, in Winston, on the corner opposite Wilson's Hotel.

There was a large crowd out at Fogle's ice pond, on Sunday afternoon, to witness the immersion of four persons, by Mr. Gwaltney, of the Baptist church. He called upon Judge Kerr, who was present, to address the assemblage, which was responded to,—the Judge arguing eloquently and learnedly upon the subject of Baptism.

Our townsman, Mr. E. A. Vogler, is quite ill ever since his return from the Centennial.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION!

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

ILLUMINATIONS and TRANSPARENCIES.

The great Conservative Jubilation of Tuesday night was one of the most enthusiastic and complete in every way, that we have seen here. About five o'clock in the evening several balloons were sent up, in honor of the great victory of the RIGHT! During the evening and night there were many salutes fired from cannon procured for the occasion.

The torchlight procession at night through the various streets of the several towns was very imposing, hundreds of staid, quiet citizens taking part in the demonstration, while the sidewalks, balconies and steps were literally packed with lookers on, who by their expressions were evidently heartily in accord with those that were marching.

The old elephant "Tip," being a "Vance man," took a prominent part in the proceedings, and was lustily cheered. He was in splendid trim.

The well known and popular Salem Cornet Band headed the procession, and, as usual, gave the best of music.

Messrs. Gilmer and C. P. Mendenhall, of Greensboro, Thos. J. Wilson, W. B. Glenn, Solicitor Dobson and C. B. Watson addressed the procession in their usual happy vein.

Many private residences and the Academy were illuminated.

We are glad to know that nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings.

Turkeys, for the Thanksgiving and Christmas should be looked after. The market has opened with several fine specimens, bringing 8 cents per pound.

The ice-men are waiting patiently, and in readiness for the coming of the first ice harvest.

The time table of the Piedmont Air-Line Railway, owing to the frequent changes is once more presented to the public in a correct form.

Hurrah for Vance! is all the rage now, and can be heard repeatedly from one end of town to the other.

Our Kernersville correspondent again favors us with a communication. See another column.

NEW GARDEN FAIR.—The Annual Fair will open at New Garden, Guilford County, today (Thursday,) and continue two days.

Dr. Martin and family, for some time residents of this place, have gone back to their plantation, near Germanton.

On Friday there will no doubt, be a very large crowd here, to witness Mons. Gascon's Balloon Ascension, which will take place at 1 o'clock. It is over twenty years since anything of the kind has been witnessed here.

The telegraphic dispatches have kept the community in a ferment during the past week

The Centennial has closed, and all the visitors to the exhibition have returned. We believe there were fewer towns better and more fully represented, than Salem and Winston, from any portion of this State.

We noticed Mr. Samuel Robeson, of the Greensboro Marble Works, in town on Tuesday last.

The Road Bed of our Railroad has a much solider and more substantial look about it, than nine out of ten of our various Southern roads. We heard a gentlemen remark, who had travelled, recently, all the way from California, that our road ran easier and smoother than any one piece of road he had gone over, between San Francisco and here.

There are about twenty persons in jail, at present.

A certain person attempted to create a disturbance on Tuesday evening, while the Conservative procession was marching through the streets, by insulting and riotous conduct, riding his horse into the crowd, etc., and it was due, entirely, to the great forbearance of many in the procession, that he was not roughly handled.

During the last few days, an Agent, acting for Mr. Dick Reeves, of Surry county, a Tobacco Manufacturer, was paid, at Lash's Warehouse, $500 for tobacco shipped to them by Mr. Reeves, and has decamped, with the amount, and a fine horse belonging to the same person.

Deputy Sheriff Linville, of Guilford County, is here around with a large number of capias's for parties wanted by the Court there, and supposed to be hereabouts. He has found several, since Monday.

On Tuesday morning, a little before day, some thieves entered the Tobacco Factory of Mr. Vaughn, and stole some 11 boxes of tobacco—mostly unstamped and not branded. Also, three boxes from the Factory Mr. Hamlin. They had a wagon, and were tracked some little distance out of town when the track was lost.

Kernersville Letter.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On Sunday, 12th, Bishop E. A. deSchweinitz preached in the Moravian Church here, from John 14-15: "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you;" and afterwards administered the Holy Communion. Quite a number of persons participated, the representatives of the different denominations in the place, thereby confessing that we belong to Christ and all are brethren.

We are glad to see that the Bishop's health is improving, but our gratification would have been increased, if he would have eaten more for dinner, after the somewhat severe effort of the morning. When he left us for home in the evening, he seemed cheerful, and hope he will be none the worse for the trip. His brother, Rev. Robert deSchweinitz and lady, called on us a few minutes while on a visit South, a few weeks ago. He is President of the Northern District of the Moravian Church, and was for many years Principal of Salem Female Academy. They both appeared to enjoy their visit to their former home.

The other day, Mr. John L. Kerner removed his old barn, in order to rebuild it, and Mr. John Sills, in removing the rubbish under the barn, found a portmonaie containing some papers and bank bills. When he picked it up it came to pieces, papers and all, but by putting together the pieces, a two dollar bill, a one dollar bill and several ten cents were made out, but with the written papers nothing could be done. When, whose and how it got there is the question, as it was under the middle of the barn floor.

We noticed the other day, that our neighbor, Mr. Rufus Harmon, seems to be improving in flesh, and upon inquiry, I found there was a good reason for it, as he has already, in the last few weeks, killed two fine wild young turkey gobblers, and anticipates a good time through the coming winter. He says they are very fat, and he expects to have Christmas for the next two or three months. In summer, Mr. Harmon is among the lean kind.

The other day I saw one of our Quaker friends ride through town with a fine wild turkey swinging from the saddle, but I must confess a gun seemed out of place in that gentleman's hands. And this reminds me of an anecdote I heard on my old neighbor, Rev. Jacob Faw: During the war "uncle Jacob" visitied the army in Virginia, with boxes of provisions for the soldiers, and while in camp the "boys" concluded he must preach at night, He consented to do so, and word was sent round. Some one managed to get a candle, but what was to be done for a candle stick? Now where the preacher stood was a pine stump, about three feet high, and one of the soldiers whipped his bayonet off his gun and stuck it in the stump and put the candle in the socket. "*There!*" said uncle Jacob, in his usual quiet way, "*That is the first time I ever knew a bayonet to do any good.*"

The other day we received some new comers in our place; they were, I believe, originally from Chatham county, and moved Westward, but were not satisfied, and have come back again. They have good teams and seem to be working people. Dr. E. Kerner proposed to them to stop and try their hand here at least for one season, and they have concluded to do so.

A gentleman told me the other day, that from a piece of ground containing two and three-fourth acres, he gathered 135 bushels of good sound corn; this was not bottom, but old-field pine upland, and no manure or fertilizer on it. A few years ago Mr. Amos Steward sold his farm near Friedland Church, in this county, and on a part of that land at present owned by Mr. Eli Hine, I saw this season corn equal to any bottom land,—what made it?—deep plowing. When I was a boy, we used to get a German Almanac at our house, printed at Reading, in Pennsylvania, and on the title page was the representation of a flying angel with a scroll, with the words, "Hope for better times," and I used to wonder if I would live to see that time ushered in, and I am waiting still, and I think we are on the eve of it.

When I lived at Friedberg, we had meetings on Sunday nights, and I love to think of them still. On one occasion my wife being indisposed retired to bed, taking one of the children, a little girl between two and three years old, with her. The parsonage and church are under the same roof, and as they could hear them singing in the bed-room, the child could not sleep, and kept the mother awake. At last it became quiet and seemed asleep. When the congregation began to sing the doxology, it jumped up and cried, "mamy, mamy, they are coming, they are coming; don't you hear them singing *'the getting up'*." So too, I think I may say from the signs, the *better times* are coming, for the people are beginning to sing the "*getting up*" in the improvement of their lands and a better mode of farming. Some one once told me that Mr. Christian Lash, dec'd., formerly of Bethania, used to say that he was born just a hundred years too soon; that he would like to see the progress in this country in the future. A hundred years hence will find North Carolina side by side and shoulder to shoulder with any of her sisters North, South, or West. It is said that during the days of John Randolph of Roanoke, a new member was returned to Congress from Kentucky, and he was very anxious to have an introduction to Randolph, and accordingly prevailed upon a brother member to go with him to his lodging and introduce him. His friend told him he must prepare himself for the worst, for it will depend upon the humor Randolph is in as to the nature of your reception. When they came in they found him lying full length upon his sofa, and he raised up on his elbow. When the stranger was introduced as Mr. C., the new member from Kentucky. Randolph took him by the hand coldly, peered into his face and said, "from Kentucky, eh,—well I consider Kentucky the Botany Bay of Virginia,"—But changing his manner and grasping the stranger's hand warmly, "You may live to see the day when Botany Bay will rival England, and your State will rival mine." So we will still accept the motto on the scroll of the German Almanac and continue to "*Hope for better times.*"

C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., Nov. 13, 1876.

Mr. J. E. MICKEY has the largest stock of **Cooking** and **Heating Stoves** ever brought to this market. **Stove Pipe, Stove Fixtures, Tin Wares, Wagons, Leather, &c.,** at the

BIG COFFEE POT.

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a fine stock of **Millinery Goods** and **Notions.**

SCRIBNER FOR NOVEMBER.—Scribner for November begins the thirteenth volume of that magazine and opens with a fully illustrated article on Hartford, by Mr. Charles H. Clark, of the "Hartford Courant," under the title of "The Charter Oak City." Here are depicted Col. Colt's beautiful estate at Armsmear; the residences of Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner; the famous Charter Oak itself; Dr. Bushnell, Yung Wing and General Hawley; the Insurance Buildings; and many other subjects of general interest. In this number Charles Barnard's articles on Co-operation in Great Britain are begun—with a paper on "A Scottish Loaf Factory." Mrs. Herrick's very carefully illustrated microscopic papers are also here begun—the first being entitled "The beginnings of Life." Mr. Clarence Cook continues his talks about furniture; the illustrations are of fire-places, settees, chairs, etc. Mr. C. F. Twigg gives us the result of his investigations in regard to the expenses of an education at the principal colleges,—including cost of board, etc. Donald G. Mitchell (Ike Marvel) writes about some of the features of the great Exhibition. There is an illustrated paper on Rome; a short story by James T. McKay, a writer well known to the readers of this magazine; a short story by Mrs. Burnett, whose serial "The Lass o' Lowrie's" is continued. Mr. Hale's story draws towards its close. There are poems by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, George Parsons Lathrop, and others. In the departments at the end of the magazine, such various subjects are discussed as Country Homes, American Art, Politics, the Jews, the proper treatment of infants, "Daniel Deronda," a new photographic process, etc. 'Bric-a-Bric" contains among other things, the ballad of the Fair Isolinda, by Hugh Howard; and the Old Hostler's Experience, by Irwin Russell.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.—Two freight trains on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad collided on Monday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at Black Creek, above Goldsboro. One engine was badly smashed, the other slightly, and several box cars were thrown off the track and injured. No one was hurt.

There was likewise a collision on the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Monday night between Newbern and Kinston. One of the engineers, Charley Lee, was killed.

Official Vote for Governor.

COUNTIES.	1872 Caldwell.	1872 Merrimon.	1876 Settle.	1876 Vance.
Alamance	1,015	1,270		
Alexander	389	545		
Alleghany	184	339		
Anson	1,019	1,191		
Ashe	761	752		
Beaufort	1,565	1,331		
Bertie	1,514	949		
Bladen	1,448	1,207		
Brunswick	708	711		
Buncombe	1,114	1,538		
Burke	683	852		
Cabarrus	811	1,161		
Caldwell	332	829		
Camden	554	562		
Carteret	739	1,062		
Caswell	1,456	1,415		
Catawba	426	1,261		
Chatham	1,683	1,774		
Cherokee	433	486		
Chowan	342	576		
Clay	142	252		
Cleaveland	547	1,099		
Columbus	639	1,024		
Craven	2,708	1,146		
Cumberland	1,883	1,890		
Currituck	349	763		
Davidson	1,516	1,384		
Davie	662	826		
Duplin	1,032	1,750		
Dare	270	232		
Edgecombe	3,452	1,474		
Forsyth	1,115	1,033		
Franklin	1,560	1,475		
Gaston	688	928		
Gates	514	727		
Granville	2,655	1,976		
Greene	947	783		
Guilford	1,831	1,849		
Graham*				
Halifax	3,640	1,667		
Harnett	695	795		
Haywood	420	740		
Henderson	716	505		
Hertford	983	874		
Hyde	910	816		
Iredell	994	1,738		
Jackson	166	564		
Johnston	1,374	1,481		
Jones	639	559		
Lenoir	1,270	944		
Lincoln	906	903		
Macon	130	655		
Madison	641	635		
Martin	1,018	1,035		
McDowell	519	706		
Mecklenburg	2,261	2,511		
Mitchell	628	193		
Montgomery	653	475		
Moore	881	1,035		
Nash	1,293	1,284		
New Hanover	3,614	2,261		
Northampton	1,990	1,095		
Onslow	492	892		
Orange	1,321	1,945		
Pasquotank	1,053	657		
Perquimans	910	642		
Person	819	1,101		
Pitt	1,775	1,782		
Polk	342	224		
Pamlico	358	446		
Randolph	1,389	1,364		
Richmond	1,304	1,016		
Robeson	1,583	1,631		
Rockingham	1,301	1,653		
Rowan	1,118	1,656		
Rutherford	1,013	727		
Sampson	1,434	1,697		
Stanley	336	646		
Stokes	830	905		
Surry	838	989		
Swain	29	352		
Transylvania	206	379		
Tyrrell	343	391		
Union	647	1,023		
Wake	3,843	3,269		
Warren	2,380	1,107		
Washington	918	492		
Watauga	553	435		
Wayne	1,949	1,749		
Wilkes	1,294	1,034		
Wilson	1,152	1,319		
Yadkin	866	759		
Yancey	372	503		
	98,485	96,660		

* Graham votes with Cherokee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE GOODS AT Popular Prices — L — ESTABLISHED IN —1860.—

FREDERIC LOESER & CO'S

BROOKLYN MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT!

DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, SILKS, LACES, HOSIERY, BUTTONS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' OUTFITS.

OUR "FASHION LIGHT,"

published monthly, contains choice reading matter and gives all the latest information on fashions. It will, on application, be mailed free of charge. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED AND FILLED WITH GREAT CARE AND DESPATCH. Orders from $10 upward forwarded at our expense when prepaid by P. O. or draft.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
Fulton, Tillary and Washington Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Highest Premium at the Centennial Awarded to the

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE!

Knits a Stocking in 15 Minutes.

Knitting in the heel and narrowing off the toe complete; knits all sizes; narrows and widens at will; and knits the web either Tubular or Flat, Single, Double, or Ribbed, PRODUCING ALL VARIETIES OF KNIT APPAREL. Send for circulars and sample stocking.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Chicopee Falls, Mass. or Philadelphia, Pa.

$5 to $10 PER DAY TO AGENTS! **Best Selling Goods!** HAASIS & LUBRECHT, 107 Liberty St. N. Y.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKORY Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS FOUR **$10.00** CHROMOS FREE. J. M. MUNYON & CO., Philada., Pa.

$500 A MONTH a certainty to any person selling our LETTER BOOK. No press, brush or water used. Sample Book worth $3.00 sent free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR CO., 17 Tribune Building, CHICAGO.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

Three thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars worth of newspaper advertising, at publisher's schedule rates, given for $700, and a three months' note accepted in payment from advertisers of responsibility. A printed list, giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, New York.

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

THE OLD RELIABLE

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S

ALMANAC,

now ready and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest small Chromos, at BOOKSTORE.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,
WINSTON, N. C.

June 27, 1876.

A NEW STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

FALL AND WINTER 1876-'77.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to beable to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., October 15th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE.

WINSTON, - N. C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD RELIABLE

BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,
T. J. BROWN & CO.

Nov. 18, 1875.

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.
Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

New Styles of Goods received every few days.

Salem, N. C. June 15, 1875.

J. BLICKENDERFER.
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Just received the largest

STOCK OF LAMPS

I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. October 16th, 1876.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

STANDARD KEEPER.

Having received the Measures and Weights from Saleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.
R. A. WOMMACK, Standard Keeper.

PAPER. A fresh supply of Box paper, of all grades, cheaper than ever, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

MEMORANDUMS, in great variety at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

DIARIES, for 1877, cheap, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

INKS 5, 10, 50, 75 cent Inks at the *SALEM BOOKSTORE.*

Poetry.

MODESTY.

"Kiss me, dear maid, to seal the vow
Of love that you have made."
"I have no *right* to kiss you now,"
The modest maiden said.

"If you can find it in your heart
My first wish to refuse,
Perhaps 'tis best that we should part
Ere we our freedom lose."

"Although to kiss *you* I demur,
Yet please to recollect
That if you choose to kiss *me*, sir,
Of course, I—can't object."

THE WIDOW.

Her smiles are tempered by her sighs,
Her garb scarce veils her glory;
The tender glamour of her eyes
Enshrines her and her story.

No greenling girl, nor spinster tart,
She's all things that become her:
Her life, her beauty, and her heart,
Are in their Indian summer!

Humorous.

A menagerie was sold at auction in San Francisco ten days ago. A laughing hyena brought $5, and a big elephant $4,000. The auctioneer made a great hit with the parrot. "Now, gents, here is one of the finest parrots on the American continent, swears like a Barbara-coast pirate, knows the whole first Testament, and can sing the Trad-la-loo like Jenny Lind, how much'm-offeredf'rm, five cents guess you don't know whaty'r buyin', gents, ten do I hear, he talks better'n some of your Congressmen, two bits 'moffered, why gents he knows Tennyson all by heart an'll outswear any man in the crowd, just the thing for the children, 'nonly two bits bid." Here he stopped to take breath and look reproachfully upon the crowd. The accomplished bird was finally knocked down to a Methodist preacher who came in just in time to hear that the parrot could sing all of Watts' hymns. The old gentleman started out highly elated with his prize; but when the disreputable bird told him to pull down his vest and go to —not to heaven—he went back to the auctioneer and wanted to swap for a camel or something that didn't talk.

"JOHN'S" DEXTERITY.—A Chinaman entered a cigar store, and while asking his way to a certain street slipped a box of cigars up his sleeve. A mirror betrayed him, and a policeman was called in. "Me honest by allee same—belly good—no cigallee." The box was in neither right nor left sleeve, nor in either trouser's leg. The left elbow suddenly moved; the policeman squeezed the bone; John smiled; no box. The right shoulder was agitated; the policeman made a dash in that direction; another smile; no box. Suddenly the cigar-dealer saw something creeping across the Chinaman's back, and clapped his hand upon it; another smile; lo! the cigars! At the police station the officers found two more boxes—one under each armpit.

"Brutus Blinkenberry," said that gentleman's wife, drawing a paper from her pocket in the privacy of their chamber on Sunday morning, "Brutus Blinkenberry, I've counted, and out of the last thirty days you have come home intoxicated twenty-seven nights; what do you think of yourself?" Blinkenberry groaned. "Well, what are you groaning about, now?" "Them three nights!" replied Blinkenberry, with an expression of horrible suffering.

A schoolmaster tells the following good one: "I was teaching in a quiet country village. The second morning of my session I had leisure to survey my surroundings, and among the scanty furniture I espied a three-legged stool. "Is this the dance block?" I asked a little girl of five. The dark eyes sparkled, the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out, 'I guess so; the teacher always sits on it.' The stool was unoccupied that term."

A great black bear was killed in Orange parish, S. C., a few days ago, his weight scaling 195 pounds. An old darkey who had gazed pensively on the carcas at length exclaimed:—"Great golly! an we been huntin' possum in dat ar swamp all dis time. 'Pears as if de good Lord didn't favor po niggers wuff a cent."

"I don't see how you can have been working all day like a horse," exclaimed the wife of a lawyer, her husband having declared he had been thus working. "Well, my dear," he replied, "I've been drawing a conveyance all day, anyhow."

"I suppose," said a quack, while feeling a patient's pulse, "that you consider me a humbug." "How odd it is," responded the patient, "that you can so accurately tell a man's thoughts by feeling his pulse."

"So," said a lady, recently, to an Aberdeen merchant, "your pretty daughter has married a rich husband." "Well," slowly replied the father, "I believe she has married a rich man, but I understand he is a very poor husband."

The simple question, "Who'se the devil?" stumped a whole class in catechism last Sunday, till it got around to a freckled faced little girl, who giggled behind her book and said he was the "old boy" as ma call pa sometimes.

It looks bad to see a dog preceding his master down the street, and calmly turn to the first saloon he approaches. It shows there is something wrong, something lacking? a deplorable tendency on the part of the dog.

A cool, young gent, all of the modern days, entered a menagerie with a cigar in his mouth, when the proprietor politely requested the visitor "not to teach the other monkeys bad habits." The young man proved himself equal to the occasion by producing his cigar case and saying, "try one."

A lady, who was suffering under a slight indisposition, told her husband that it was with the greatest difficulty she could breathe, and the effort distressed her exceedingly. "I wouldn't try, my dear," soothingly responded the husband.

A prudent man advised his drunken servant to put up his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks his master inquired how much he had saved. "Faith none at all," said he, "it rained yesterday, and it all went."

A few years since, at the celebration of an anniversary, a poor peddler, who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following: "Here is health to poverty—it sticks to a man when all his friends forsake him."

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

—AT—

W. T. VOGLER'S JEWELRY STORE.

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, Walking Canes, Musical Boxes, SILVER PLATED WARE, Fine Cuttery, Thermometers, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,
OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING

of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

Stencil Cutting and Sign Painting.

ALL kinds of STENCILS,
FOR TOBACCO BOXES,
FOR MILLERS,
FOR MERCHANTS,
&c.., &., &c.,
CUT ON BRASS AND COPPER.

ALSO SIGNS PAINTED.

—AND—

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, ON TIN IN GOLD, neatly and expeditiously executed by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept., 1876. 37-4w.

Great Bargains Offered in the

NEW FALL STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, &c.,

CHAPER THAN EVER.

Best and largest Stock in this section of country,

COME AND SEE.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C. Sept 26th, 1876.—

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

NORTH CAROLINA State Life Insurance Company.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital - - 200,000

OFFICERS,

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
F. H. CAMERON, Vice President.
W. H. HICKS, Secretary & Treasurer.
DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Medical Director.
Dr. W. I. ROYSTER, Assistant Medical Dir.
PROF. EDWARD B. SMITH, Actuary.
J. B. BATCHELOR, Attorney.
O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.

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Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Late Treasurer of North Carolina.
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Dr. W. J. Hawkins.....Late President R. & G. R. R. & A. L. R. R.
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Gen. W. R. Cox.....Late Solicitor Sixth District.
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John G. Williams.....Pres't State National Bank.
Hon. A. A. McKoy.....Judge Fourth District.
Capt. James A. Graham, Attorney at Law.
Maj. F. H. Cameron.....Late Supt. Agencies N. A. L. Ins. Co.
J. C. McRae.....N. C. House Representatives.
J. B. Batchelor.....Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
J. C. Blake,.....Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Col. Walter Clark.....Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Upchurch.....Commission Merchant
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John Nichols.....Principal D. & D. and B. Asylum
Col. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, Attorney at Law,
Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, Attorney at Law,
Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh, Medical Director.
John D. Williams.....Fayetteville, Pres. Cit. Nat. Bank.
W. D. Roundtree,.....Wilson, President Bank of Wilson.
John W. Fries,.....Salem, Cotton Manufacturer.
Capt. A. B. Andrews.....Raleigh, North Carolina Rail Road.

Has issued nearly 2,000 policies. Prudent economical and energetic management has made it a thoroughly successful corporation, and the leading Life Company in the State.

Issues every desirable form of Policy at as low rates as are consistent with prudence and safety.—Imposes no useless restriction upon residence or travel. Policies non-forfeitable after two or three annual payments. Has FIVE DOLLARS of ASSETS for every dollar of LIABILITIES, with which to secure Policy Holders.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Its entire assets loaned and invested in NORTH CAROLINA, to foster and encourage Home Enterprises, and to protect and assist our own people.

With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own

HOME COMPANY,

managed by some of the best and most preminent citizens of the State, and where every dollar of premium paid is invested in our own State, and among our own people?

O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.
J. W. FRIES, Agent, Salem, N. C.
Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, Agent, Winston, N. C.
Feb. 17, 1876. 7-1y

OUR DAILY EXCHANGES.

THE DAILY NEWS.

PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION

One copy one year,	$5.00
" " six months,	$3.00
" " three mohths,	$2.00

THE DAILY OBSERVER.

published by
CHAS. R. JONES & F. BREVARD McDOWELL
in Charlotte, N. C.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily 1 year, (post paid) in advance	8.00
" 6 mos " "	4.00
" 3 mos. " "	2.00
" 1 mon. " "	75

THE MORNING STAR.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance:

One copy one year (postage paid,)	$7.00
" " six months, " "	4.00
" " threemonths, " "	2.25
" " one month " "	1.00

THE RALEIGH SENTINEL,

Published Daily in Raleigh, N. C.

AT EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

FRANK LESLIE, at his Mammoth Publishing House, 537 Pear Street, New York, issues seventeen bautifully illustrated newspapers and magazines. Mr. Leslie was the first in the United States to undertake the publication of a weekly illustrated newspaper, and to him belongs the honor of being the publisher of the "Oldest Illustrated Newspaper in America." The person who secures the agency for these publications for this vicinity, and will give our citizens an opportunity of inspecting the several issues and copies of the eight magnificent chromos the choice from which is given with a subscription to either of the Illustrated Weeklies, will have a handsome and profitable employment. These papers are well known, and sell readily for from 10 to 15 cents on news-stands, and are now first offered through agents to annual subscribers, with a valuable chromo, which to all lovers of art, is alone worth more than the subscription price. An annual subscriber to the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER receives during the year 832 newspaper pages. Folded to the size of a large octavo book the subscriber would have 3,328 pages, equal to seven octavo books of ordinary size, say 460 pages each, and one half of these pages would contain fine engravings, and for the centennial year will make the most accurate and valuable Illustrated History of the National Jubilee published. We advise our readers, after they have subscribed to the PRESS to secure one of Frank Leslie's illustrated periodicals, and with it the beautiful chromo.

THE

MASONIC JOURNAL.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The only Masonic WEEKLY published in THE UNITED STATES! Eight pages thirty-two broad columns.

Treats of all topics of interest to the Craft. Literature PURE, and is a Household Companion of which every Mason in the country may justly feel proud.

Terms, One Year, $2; Six months, $1.25. Remit by P. O. Order or Registered Letter.

Send stamp for specimen and get up a club.

Address, A. WILSON,
Greensboro, N. C.

UNIVERSITY
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 15th Session will begin on FRIDAY, JULY 14th, and close on THURSDAY, DEC. 7th.

Besides three courses of study arranged by the Faculty, an Optional course admits a larger range of choice.

The necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and traveling, vary from $100 to $130 for the session.

For Catalogue, &c., apply to

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President, or
GEO. T. WINSTON,
Secretary,
July 13, 1876.-28-1t Chapel Hill, N. C.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

NEW PAPETRIES.—
Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Aurora Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note
up in neat boxes. See first class papers at
BOOK STORE.

WHITE WASH
BRUSHES
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME.

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazep Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
AUTOGRAPH AND WRITING ALBUMS
AT THE BOOK STORE

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety the SalemBookstore.

GOOD CHEAP GOOD!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.

June 15th, 1876.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. **C. B. ROOT, Vice President..**
SEATON GALES, Secretary. **PULASKI COWPER Supervisor**

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INURSANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, NC.

HODGIN & SULLIVAN.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

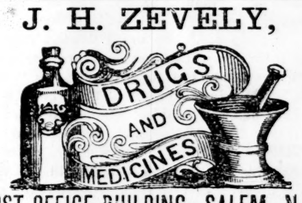
Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established standard fertilizers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

J. H. ZEVELY,



POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c.
FINE TOBACCO, CIGARS.

PAINTING

AND

PAPER HANGING.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the people of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that I am prepared to do all kinds of House Painting in the very best and latest styles. All kinds of Graining, Marbling, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging. Terms either by the day or contract. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH M. GIBBINS.

Slem, N. C., September 18th 1875.

LOOK HERE!

Donaldson's Improved
MEDICAL INHALER
FOR SALE AT
Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM, N. C.

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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	5 55 a m	2 15 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n	6 12 a m	2 40 a m
" Salisbury,	8 30 a m	4 19 a m
" Greensboro,	10 58 a m	6 17 a m
" Danville,	1 47 p m	8 54 a m
" Dundee,	2 07 p m	9 01 a m
" Burksville,	6 49 p m	12 45 p m
Arrive at Richmond,	9 36 p m	3 19 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	5 50 a m	1 10 p m
" Burkeville,	9 00 a m	3 54 p m
" Dundee,	1 50 p m	8 05 p m
" Danville,	1 55 p m	8 10 p m
" Greensboro,	4 35 p m	10 25 p m
" Salisbury,	7 01 p m	12 32 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	9 06 p m	2 29 a m
Arrive at Charlotte,	9 08 p m	2 42 a m

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.		MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	6 30 a m	Arr.	10 05 p m
" Co. Shops,	7 58 a m	L've	8 53 p m
" Arr. at Raleigh,	11 15 a m	Arr.	5 05 p m
" Arr. at Goldsboro	1 45 p m	L've	2 20 p m

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.		
Leave Greensboro,	5 20 a m	Arr.	3 00 p m
" Com. Shops,	8 13 a m	Lve	1 11 p m
Arr. at Raleigh,	2 45 p m	Arr.	7 12 a m
Arr. at Goldsboro,	8 00 p m	Lve	1 30 a m

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	5 45 p m
Arrive at Salem	8 00 p m
Leave Salem,	6 00 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	8 00 a m

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Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

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